

Fort Douglas, Beautiful Military Post

Fort Douglas, rated as the most desirable military post in the west, is the headquarters for the field staff and band of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, the twelve companies, comprising 327 enlisted men and fifty-one officers, now being stationed there. Col. Walter S. Scott is the regimental and post commander, with Lieut. Col. Arthur Williams. The majors are as follows: Maj. Willis T. May, First battalion; Maj. Andrew S. Rowan, Third battalion; Maj. James M. Arrowsmith, Second battalion. Joseph Clemens is the post and regimental chaplain, and Capt. Willis Ulme is regimental adjutant; Thomas R. Harker, captain and quartermaster; William A. Cavanaugh, captain and commissary. First Lieut. John W. Ward, adjutant First battalion; A. Owen Seaman, first lieutenant, adjutant Second battalion; John C. Waterman, first lieutenant, adjutant Third battalion; John S. Upham, second lieutenant, quartermaster, commissary Second battalion; Eugene Santechi, second lieutenant, quartermaster and commissary Third battalion. The officers of the several companies are as follows:



GEN. P. EDWARD CONNOR

Company A—Captain, Frank M. Savage, on leave; first lieutenant, Harry A. Bell, on detached service; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; second lieutenant, Olin O. Ellis, in command of company.
Company B—Captain, Richard P. Rifenberck, Jr.; first lieutenant, Lochlin W. Coffey, commander machine gun platoon; second lieutenant, Enock B. B. Company C—Captain, Charles H. Bridges, detached service; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; first lieutenant, Charles E. Reese, commanding company; second lieutenant, Robert E. Boyers, detached service; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Company D—Captain, Bryan Conrad; first lieutenant, Wilbur A. McDaniel, detached service; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; second lieutenant, Alva J. Company E—Captain, Verling K. Hart, detached service; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; first lieutenant, N. M. Green, commanding company; second lieutenant, Lowe A. McClure.
Company F—Captain, Edgar T. Conley, detached service; College Park, Maryland; first lieutenant, Gustave A. Wieser, commanding company; second lieutenant, Louis Farrell, detached service; Nashville, Tenn.
Company G—Captain, Leon L. Roach, detached service; Columbus, Kansas; first lieutenant, Guy E. Buckner, commanding company; second lieutenant, George H. Hurd.
Company H—Captain, John McA. Palmer, detached service; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; first lieutenant, Clark R. Elliott, commanding company; second lieutenant, Fountley M. Miller.
Company I—Captain, James M. Love, Jr., detached service; Savannah, Georgia; first lieutenant, Kneeland S. Snow, commanding company; second lieutenant, Hugh L. Withall.
Company K—Captain, Garrison McCaskey, detached special duty post adjutant and acting adjutant; first lieutenant, Robert H. Stillman, on leave; second lieutenant, Paul C. Potter, commanding company.
Company L—First lieutenant, Emory S. Adams, commanding company; second lieutenant, Edwin Butcher, detailed on special duty post exchange.
Company M—Captain, Frank W. Rowell, detached service; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; first lieutenant, Chester C. Loring, absent on sick leave in the Presidio hospital; second lieutenant, Blaine A. Dicon, commanding company.
Company N—Purchase is major of the medical corps and post surgeon, and other doctors here are First Lieut. Thomas B. McCown and First Lieut. John M. Shepherd, both of the medical reserve corps.

for the bachelor officers, a new hospital has been built, but is not yet finished in the interior, and a new bakery. The work projected for the year 1909 includes three more two-company barracks, a band barracks, a new headquarters building, a new ordnance storehouse, ten sets of officers' quarters. Proposals for bids for two of the new two-company barracks and for the new ordnance storehouse will be sent out this month. The hospital will be completed, but it is not projected when the proposals for the other projected new structures will be sent out, and it is intimated by the regimental quartermaster that an additional appropriation must be made before work can be commenced on the remaining projected buildings.

When Post Was Established.

Fort Douglas was established as a military post on October 13, 1862, by Gen. Patrick Edward Connor, one of the most fearless soldiers that ever drew a sword under the American flag. He had led to these Salt Lake valley the second regiment of California volunteer cavalry and the third regiment of California volunteer infantry, which he had been instructed in recruiting and organizing. The members of these two regiments were indifferently loyal to the Union, and the cause of their being organized was for the purpose of having a force sufficient in California to stand off the plan of the leaders of the Confederacy to organize an armed force in California to wage the war of the secessionists in that state. These plans were known to the administration at Washington, and Gen. Connor, then a colonel in the regular army and ready to go to the front with his regiment, was detached and sent to California with a commission to organize troops to effect the plans of the Confederacy, and he was eminently successful. So much so that the secessionists never completed a military organization in California, and the rebellion in that state was killed before it was born.

To the young officers and most of the enlisted men of the two commands it was a bitter disappointment to be tied up in Utah. They had enlisted with the

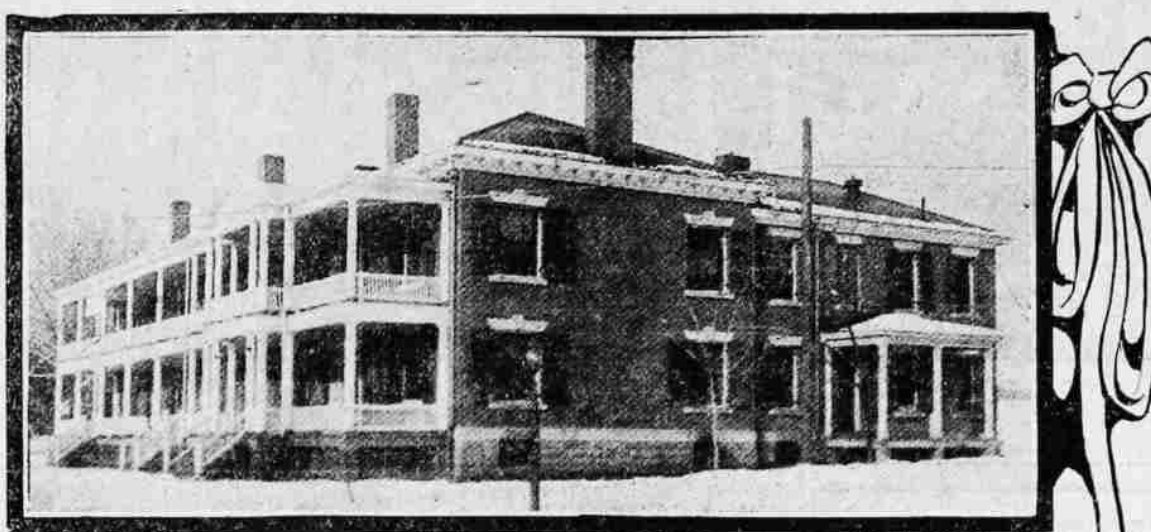
thought that after they were through in California and had regulated the Indian and military affairs as they were. Peace being established in California, Gen. Connor, with the volunteer troops, regulated some Indian tribes in the southwest, and continuing his march eastward and northward, and bringing terror to the natives who had been murdering and plundering the immigrants, he arrived at the present site of Fort Douglas and made camp on the date given above. His first act was to plant a battery on the crest at the west end of the present parade grounds, the guns trained on the Beehive house. The leaders of the pioneers at

that time were treacherous to the authority of the United States, and Connor knew it. The day after the establishment of Camp Douglas he personally called on Brigham Young with his staff, told the great leader what he had done and what he would do in the event of any misbehavior on the part of President Young or his followers. From that day until he was transferred he was the commanding force in Utah. In later years he was still a commander in local affairs, and it was he who rode at the head of the great parade in the Liberal campaign of 1890, when the control of Salt Lake City was wrested from the Mormon church.

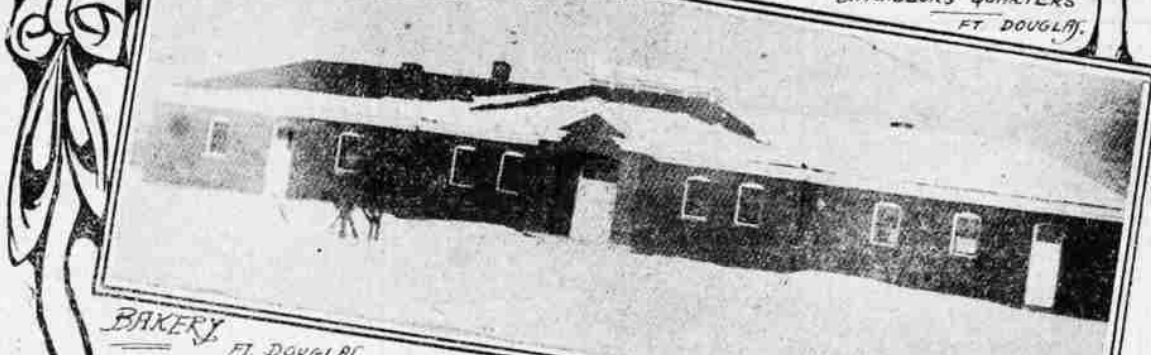
ing more and more to equitable rights for womanhood, and of such victories over unrighteousness as was Governor Hughes's when he forced the bettors from the New York race tracks.

Whatever the seeming trend of any year's external events of this one we may be sure; we discuss personalities and politics, and meantime, with the slowly onward movement of a glacier, changes are occurring which really influence the happiness of all mankind. Such alterations are not to be achieved in a moment; steps to be secure must be both short and single. If only they are in the right direction one need ask no more. Each move toward justice and kindness and equal opportunity brings nearer the ultimate hour when the spirit of human existence will no longer be that of war, but of love and peace and good-will through all the earth.

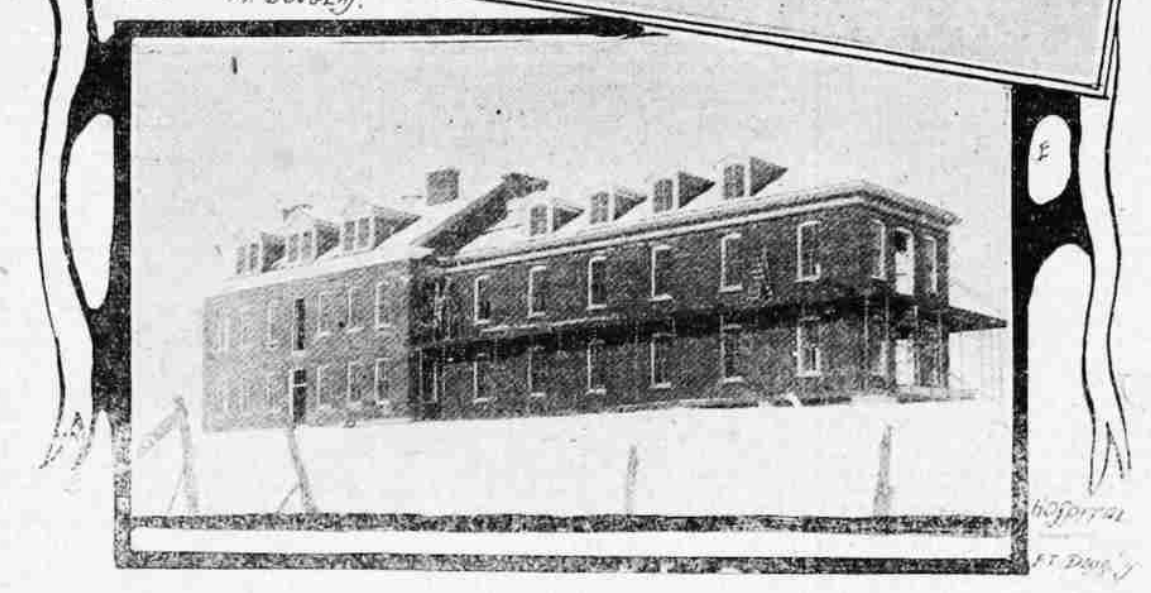
WARWICK JAMES PRICE.



BACHELORS' QUARTERS
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BAKERY
FT. DOUGLAS



HOSPITAL
FT. DOUGLAS

Salt Lake Free Public Library

It was in 1875 that the Salt Lake free public library had its inception, and strangely enough, it was conceived in the heart and stronghold of Masonry in Utah. At that time the Masonic hall was located in a hall on the third floor of what is now the Auerbach store, and over the Trowbridge billiard hall, and the library room measured fifteen by fifteen feet, so that there was a limited space for shelves, and even the limited space for the volumes at the inception of the library the librarians were crowded for room.

In that year Christopher Diehl suggested to the grand master of Utah, Judge C. W. Bennett, now deceased, an extension of the plan of the library, then consisting of Masonic literature only, and add to it books of science and general literature. The grand master incorporated the suggestion in his annual report to the grand lodge, and the latter body, seeing the force of the argument, agreed and appropriated the sum of \$50 to be expended for the class of books indicated in the report of the grand master, the purchase to be made by Mr. Diehl, then the head librarian. Bennett & Telford gave \$200 to the fund; Hogle Bros., \$100; Auerbach Bros., \$50; and many others contributed from \$50 down to \$1, and 500 volumes of modern literature and scientific works were ordered from an eastern publishing house through the local business house of James Dwyer. More room was added to the library and large shelving under glass was put in place, tables and chairs and many other conveniences were added to make the place pleasant and comfortable for the readers.

Some years earlier, Nov. 30, 1871, twelve women, prominent in social and benevolent work in the city, organized themselves into an association known as the "Ladies' Library Association," and opened a reading room for the public. The expenses of the association were met by entertainments and lectures, and for a few years this library had a very good patronage, and had strong hopes of realizing the expectations of its fair founders. The reading room was located on Main street, just north of the McCormick building, according to Mr. Diehl's recollection.

Later, the Masonic fraternity having announced its intention to establish a free public library in the city, the ladies proposed to the committee to transfer the books that had been stored to the new Masonic library, and after the conditions imposed by the ladies had been put in form and agreed to by the committee of the Masonic fraternity, the books were transferred.

Women Were the Leaders.
The women, who were the leaders in this first start at a free public library, whose honorable names have been preserved, though many of them have gone to their reward, were Miss Georgia Snow, Mrs. S. A. Cooke, Mrs. H. Gamble, Mrs. William Hayden, Mrs. C. W. Bennett, Mrs. R. H. Robertson, Mrs. J. B. McKean, Mrs. T. R. Jones, Mrs. L. C. Goodspeed, Mrs. C. J. Hollister. All of these were given honorary membership certificates in the Masonic fraternity library and all of them pledged themselves to give further assistance to the Masonic fraternity in its work toward the creation of a free public library and they all kept their pledges.

March 22, 1877, the sixty-fifth anniversary of the death of the great German poet, Goethe, the books of the

cert and ball given in Salt Lake on St. John's day, December 27, 1880, the sum of \$1103 was realized, and the entire sum was put into new books for the library.

The annual report of the library for the year ending December 31, 1880, showed a total of 7592 bound volumes and the number of books loaned out that year was 11,089. But the space limit for more books had been reached, and the fact that more spacious quarters had to be provided confronted the Masonic fraternity, who had built the library up to the important public institution it was at that time, and it was realized that something had to be done to perpetuate the library.

At the meeting of the grand lodge held January 21, 1891, a committee consisting of Judges C. W. Bennett, W. H. Jackson, with Parley L. Williams, John S. Scott and John E. Fallow, was appointed with power to act in the securing of better and more spacious quarters for the library, with the purpose of carrying out the original intention for which the library was established and providing commodious quarters for its volumes and those that it would be necessary to add. Also to form some kind of an association which would be a responsible governing body.

Pioneer Library Association.
At the grand lodge meeting January 20, 1892, the committee reported that it had organized the Pioneer Library association. All the books in the library, excepting those that were strictly Masonic, were turned over to the new association, and the Masonic public library was closed as such on March 31. The Pioneer Library association organized with the following directors and officers: C. W. Bennett, president; Fred Simon, vice president; Christopher Diehl, secretary and librarian; John S. Scott, treasurer, and the additional directors were W. C. Van Horne, A. M. Grant, W. F. James, C. E. Jack, Robert Harkness, Lewis S. Hill, John W. Donnellan, C. E. Allen and D. C. Lett.

The Ladies' Literary society came to the rescue and held a bazaar, at which \$1000 were raised, but the ladies determined to spend the money themselves. They bought some few articles of furniture which were much needed, purchased 500 new books and paid some of the pressing debts of the association and the fund was again exhausted.

Prior to and during this period the late Miss Annie E. Chapman was the assistant librarian, and subsequently continued in that position for a number of years, and during that time the library suffered its greatest hardships and was forced to close the reading room and keep the library open but two hours each day for the loaning and returning of books.

Library Bill Introduced.
At the first session of the Utah state legislature, Senator Glen Miller introduced the library bill which had been approved by Mr. Diehl for the association. The bill was originally drawn to provide a levy of one-third mill, but the committee increased it to one-half mill, in which form it became a law and was signed by Governor Wells.

In 1897 the ordinance under which the present library exists was introduced by Christopher Diehl, who was then a member of that body, and chairman of the committee of the whole, to which the bill was referred, and this



FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ladies' library were transferred to the Masonic library, there being 910 volumes, and they were properly labeled and put on shelves. On the first day of September, 1877, the library was opened for the inspection of the citizens and the use of the public. There were in the combined libraries 1756 volumes, of which 226 were on arts and sciences, 121 on biography, 506 on fiction, 292 covering general literature, 191 on history, 26 devoted to the mining of the territory, 73 on poetry and the drama, 97 on reference volumes, 54 on theology and 44 on Utah literature, pro and con.

The cost of life membership in the library was \$25, and of the annual subscription to the privileges \$5, which was later reduced to \$3 as was also the fine of ten cents for keeping a book over the time limit reduced to five cents. In these early days, in spite of the closest possible supervision over the letting out of books, some volumes were lost.

The tables had all the magazines published in America and all the newspapers published in Utah were kept on file. In addition there were chess and checker boards and many a battle was fought out in the library between the champions of those days, some of whom are champions now ending December 31, 1878, 6387 volumes were let out for home reading, of which number 4276 were fiction, the receipts of the library during the same period were \$1477.50, of which the five Masonic lodges in Salt Lake contributed \$300, the grand lodge of Utah \$250, and \$263.50 was realized from a picnic given under the auspices of the Salt Lake Masons at Black Rock on the shores of the lake.

Increasing the Library.
After the first year the books on the shelves increased at the rate of 500 volumes a year, and it was but a few years until every available foot of space was occupied with shelving. The patronage was great and the expenses increased proportionately, but the committee met both stoically, and by the means of concerts, lectures and balls, given by the Masonic fraternity, enough and more than the increase of the expenses were realized. At a con-

committee adopted a resolution recommending the bill for passage. It became a law and the library was moved into quarters in the city and county building, the city paying to the Pioneer Library association the sum of \$1000 and receiving therefor between eight and nine thousand volumes. This money was applied to the payment of the debts of the association and the latter went out of existence.

A better day was coming to the free public library, and in 1905 the late John Q. Packard, who was the multimillionaire out of the mines of Utah and California, and who had made this city his home for many years, conceived the magnificent thought to present a suitable home to the city of Salt Lake for its public library, which at that time was the possessor of more than 20,000 volumes. Some years previously Mr. Packard had acquired the lot just south of the present site of the Alta Club on State street, paying \$30,000 for the same. This was at a time when Salt Lake realty was much cheaper than it is now, and even in 1905 it had appreciated in value fully 10 per cent. On this he built the present handsome structure at a cost of \$85,000, and when it was completed and the library moved in he presented the lot and the building to the corporation of Salt Lake City. It was formally opened to the public October 27, 1905.

The present officers and directors of the free public library are as follows: J. D. Spencer, president; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cohen, secretary; Mrs. S. H. Clawson, Mrs. F. A. Vincent, Mrs. S. M. Barlow, Charles G. Plummer, Herman Bamberger, G. A. Blood and B. F. Johnson.
Miss Johanna H. Sprague is the librarian and the institution has now something over 32,000 volumes, with an average monthly circulation of 12,500 books. There are three commodious reading rooms in the library, with the periodicals of the country on the tables and the daily newspapers on file. There is a special library for juveniles on the lower floor and the little folk who are its patrons have a special attendant to help them select their books and attend to their wants. The upper floor is fitted up with a stand at one end and is used for a lecture hall and for entertainments.

PAGE NO. 1908 IN TIME'S GREAT LEDGER

Continued from Page Sixty-eight.

when the burning of a school near Cleveland brought sudden endings to nearly two hundred little lives, and when Chelsea, Boston's suburb, was completely destroyed to the tune of \$5,000,000. The conflagration in the Persian district, where stand the offices of the municipal telephone company (September) accounted for a like sum.
Tabulating an even dozen of the year's disasters by flood and famine, earthquake and hurricane, where the loss of life as well as of mere property has been heavy, one reads:
March—Earthquake destroys four Mexican cities; 126 killed.

March—One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two reported dead of famine in British India.
April—Tidal wave sweeps up the Yangtze-kiang, China; 10,000 drowned.
April—Floods along the Chanco river basin, Texas; 119 drowned.
April—Tornado in the southern states; 321 killed and 1211 injured.
May—Famine through the Uganda state, Africa; 20,000 starved to death.
May—Tornadoes in Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Nebraska; forty-seven killed, 104 injured.
May—Floods along the Trinity river basin, Texas; thirty-one drowned.
September—Hurricanes in the West Indies; six-one killed, 118 injured.
October—River floods near Hyderabad, India; 10,000 drowned.
October—Typhoon in the Philippines and along the China coast; 1890 drowned.

On the debit page of the year's ledger, too, must be inscribed the names of many of world-wide fame, whose lives of far-reaching value have closed within its course. Of such are England's premier, Campbell-Bannerman, ex-President Cleveland, Morris K. Jessup, the duke of Devonshire, General Sir Redvers Buller, Saraswati, the violinist, and MacDowell, the composer; the dramatists Murat Halstead and Charles Emory Smith, the scientists Beardsley and Sol. Friday, "Uncle Remus" Harris, Ira D. Sankey, Senator Allison, the poets Steadman and Jonas Lie, Daniel Coit Gilman and Estrada Palma.

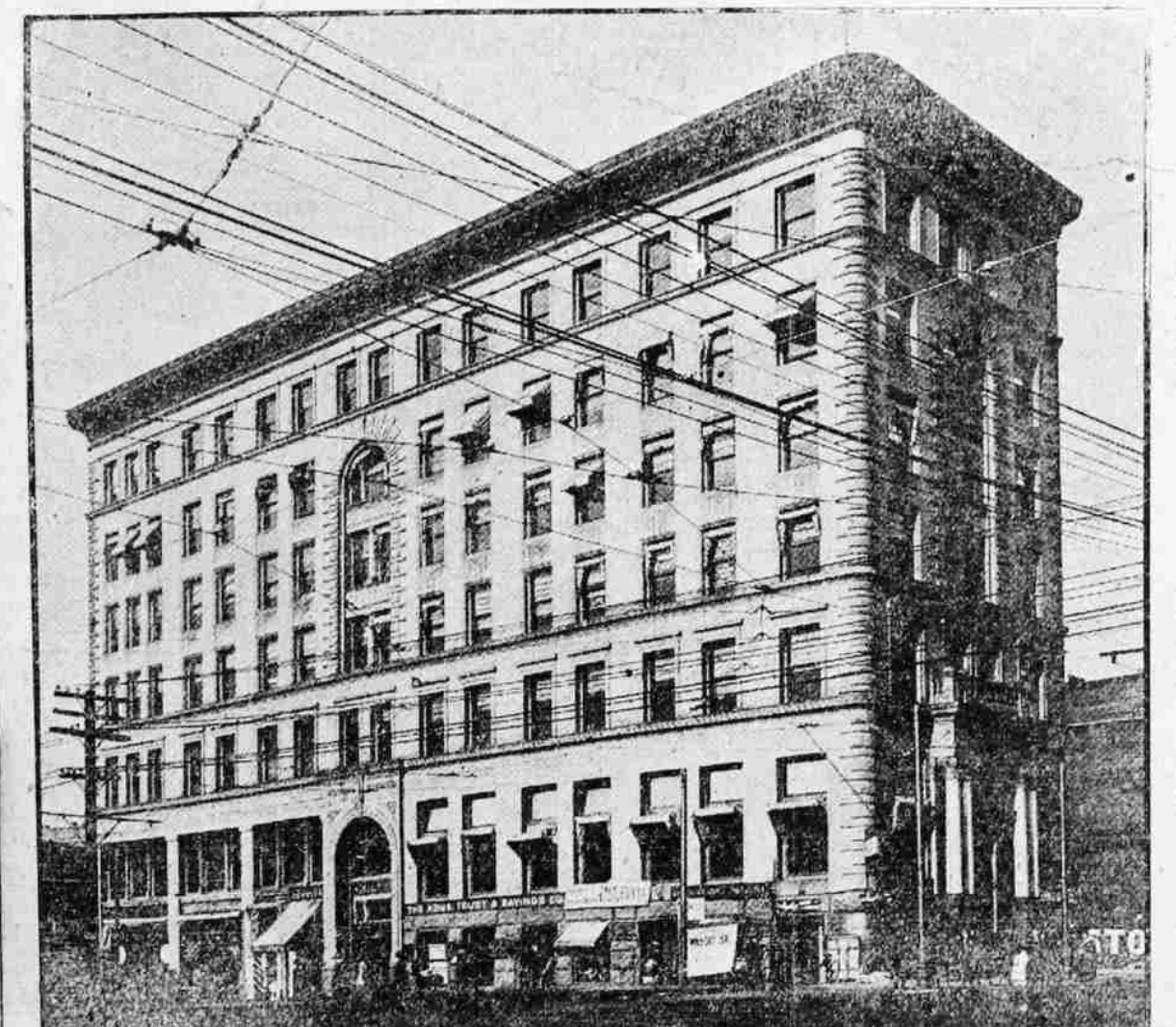
And Credit.

Loss is not, however, the characteristic index to the dying year; rather and assuredly is it—gain. Its fair-minded historians notes these sure ad-

vances toward truer government of the people by the people, for the people, brightening the backward vista from Ireland to South Africa, reaching from China westward across the continents to the Pacific once more, in the Philippine archipelago. He sees such "uplift" movements at work as look to the saving of the forests, the bettering of the farmer class, the improving of the laborer's hard lot, whether in Russia or England or here at home. He recognizes that the cause of peace is forwarded by the summer trips of kings and emperors, by such treaties as have now answered the moot questions in north Europe, to say not a word of the thirty-seven arbitration pacts entered into this year of grace (and truly that) between the United States and as many of her sister nations. He reads the entries which tell of the steady spread of prohibition, of the field surely open-

ing more and more to equitable rights for womanhood, and of such victories over unrighteousness as was Governor Hughes's when he forced the bettors from the New York race tracks.

McCORNICK & CO. BANKERS SALT LAKE CITY, Utah ESTABLISHED 1873



STATEMENT DECEMBER 21st, 1908	
RESOURCES.	
Loans	\$3,726,180.23
Furniture and Fixtures	5,000.00
Bonds and Cash Securities	\$ 254,783.85
Cash on Hand and Due from Banks	3,449,524.11
Total Cash Resources	3,704,307.96
	\$7,435,488.19
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$ 250,000.00
Undivided Profits	36,538.36
Deposits	7,148,949.83
	\$7,435,488.19

Banking in all its branches.
Most careful attention given to business entrusted in our care.
Accounts solicited.